CATALOGUE — WAR TROPHIES

IN THE MARTIN ANNEX

BROME COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

KNOWLTON, QUE.

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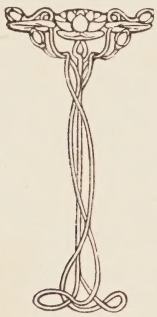
CATALOGUE
OF THE WAR TROPHIES
CONTAINED IN THE MARTIN ANNEX OF
THE BROME COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
KNOWLTON, QUEBEC.



These Trophies of the World War 1914-1919
in which Canadian Troops won immortal fame.

∞

Qui propatria dilecta
Animas suas usque ad
Mortem non dilexerunt.

1920s?

1914 - 1919

TO THE HONOUR AND MEMORY
OF THE YOUNG MEN FROM BROME
COUNTY WHO JOINED THE
ALLIED FORCES IN THE GREAT
WAR AS AVIATORS.

PHILIP FISHER, D.S.O., B.Sc.
Captain, Royal Naval Air Force

GEORGE BUCHANAN FOSTER, D.F.C.
First Lieutenant, Royal Flying Corps
Knowlton

WELLS MARTIN, Lieutenant
American Aviation Force, Chicago

EDSON C. MANDIGO
Second Lieutenant, R. A. F. Knowlton

FRANK JASON MARSH
Second Lieutenant, R. A. F. Brome

ALEXANDRE TESSIER
Second Lieutenant, R. A. F. Knowlton

ROBERT MALCOLM TOWNSEND
Second Lieutenant, R. A. F. Sutton

EARLE B. PEABODY
Second Lieutenant, R.A.F. Mansonville

This tablet was erected by Z. E. MARTIN
of Chicago and dedicated by RT. HON.
SIR ROBERT BORDEN, G.C.M.G., P.C., LL.D.
August 26th, 1921.

Per ardua ad Astra

This tablet appears on the South wall
of the Martin Annex.

INTRODUCTION

Long before the declaration of War in the Summer of 1914 the German Army was engaged in the important task of preparation. Even the address to the Belgian people giving reasons and excuses for the invasion of their territory was printed before the commencement of hostilities. So, too, we find types of gas masks dated as early as 1910.

Germany entered the war determined to conquer. She had foreseen many obstacles and had taxed her ingenuity to overcome them. But it was not only in mechanical devices that Germany excelled. She had carried on for years a subtle campaign, designed in the first place to show the superiority of the German race, and, later, to destroy the morale of the forces of the Allies. This foresightedness and preparedness in an unrighteous cause gave her for a time a decided advantage. As these unknown devices were brought into action there were terrible losses on the part of the allies who were unprepared to grapple with them. Thus, for example, when poisonous gas was introduced our troops had no means of overcoming the effect of the deadly fumes until the gas mask was provided. During the stress of war much of the best energy of our authorities were directed toward the invention and manufacture of devices to overcome or nullify those of the enemy.

The collection of material during the first years of the war served a two-fold purpose. In the first place it gave the authorities an opportunity to test the effect of enemy inventions, and in the second place, the exhibition of these objects of war to people far removed from the scene of action, gave a tremendous impetus to war effort and to war contributions. Canada was the first to collect and exhibit war trophies.

In Canada, those exhibitions were of great benefit to the Red Cross, to Victory Loans, and to many charitable works.

In the United States our collection of war trophies lent to the Government for a period of fourteen months was exhibited to nearly nine million people. At the first exhibition in Baltimore many millions were subscribed to the Liberty Loan, and 500,000 people saw the collection during a period of thirty days.

And now that the war is over, and we are able to direct our energies once more to the arts of peace, these trophies still have a mission. They are a constant reminder of the great achievement of that mute, glorious Canadian army, asleep in Flanders Field. The more we see, the more we hear of the objects against which our troops had to contend, the greater will be our admiration of those heroic souls, "Who for their chosen country loved not their lives even unto death."

Canada has distributed trophies to over eleven hundred towns and villages in the Dominion and several places have formed local museums.

It is fitting that Knowlton should have a collection. Brome, and the neighbouring counties sent many a gallant son to face the foe, and many a gallant boy did not return. These trophies, while they excite curiosity, are also more, - they are in a sense a memorial of our noble dead, and while they have been gathered in a building dedicated more specially to the Flying Corps, they are also intended to commemorate the mighty services rendered by every branch of the Allied Army.

WAR POSTERS.

One of the most effective aids to recruiting was the war poster. Many of the Battalions in Canada and the United States had special posters, besides those which were issued by the Nation. In England and in France they were employed for a variety of purposes, recruiting, war loans, appeals for the Red Cross, for sufferers of the war, the blind and the homeless. Then there were food posters, Women's service, Salvage posters, posters warning against the danger of ploughing in devasted regions, and posters illustrating the methods of spies. Some of the German posters are amusing. They attempt to show the almost complete destruction of England by their aircraft and the complete isolation of the country by submarines.

WAR PROCLAMATIONS.

The Germans made extensive use of proclamations. These are in the strictest sense what the historical student calls documents. Whether their contents be true or false, they convey to us, as they are meant to convey to those to whom they are addressed, a real impression of the desires and intentions of the Government. It may be, as often happened, that the information in a proclamation was designed to deceive, as when the German Government informed its people that the British fleet was practically annihilated at the battle off Jutland. But the intention to deceive is a most important fact as showing the Government's wish to ward off the depression which would have been produced had the facts been disclosed.

The proclamations have an advantage over all other documents in the vividness of the impression they create. The most casual reader cannot escape the sense of reality produced by the fact that they were posted in the war zone; and he cannot fail to partake of the emotions which elated or depressed his fellow readers in those towns.

One cannot glance at the proclamation of Galieni, Governor of Paris to the army and citizens when the Government withdrew from the City and left its defence in his hands, without experiencing something of a thrill with which the Parisians welcomed his resolution to fulfil his mandate *"Jusqu'au bout."* And similarly with the proclamation which informed the people of Brussels of the execution of Edith Cavell. The proclamations are in conquered territories what laws and statutes are to countries under settled Government. In the national collection at Ottawa there are nearly two thousand distinct enemy proclamations.

AIR CRAFT.

The Germans made use of many types of air craft. The most formidable was the super Zeppelin measuring six hundred and twenty five feet in length and eighty three feet in diameter. The portions of the wreck here exhibited are from the Zeppelin brought down on the Essex coast on the 16th of September, 1916. Large quantities of this were secured on the day

after by the Director of War Trophies at Ottawa with the assistance of Dr. James Robertson. Nine of the crew were burned in the descent and their charred bodies were laid out in a barn in an adjoining field. Their remains were taken charge of by the British air force and decently buried.

The most common type was the Fokker, an example of which is in the exhibition. It is fitted with two machine guns operated by the Pilot and they are synchronized so as to be fired through the propeller without damage to it. This machine has flown over the lines in Flanders and it was flown in Canada by Colonel Barker, V. C., and is in many ways similar in appearance and construction to those used in France by Canadian Aviators.

GERMAN PISTOLS.

There was a variety of pistols and guns made use of in connection with flares and signals and star shells; some permit the firing of four flares at once.

RIFLES.

The most common rifle used by the enemy was the Spaudau Mauser, which is somewhat lighter than the Ross Rifle. Its action is very simple and it is accurate up to 1500 yards. There are several examples of this rifle in the Museum.

German Anti-tank Rifle—This is a very powerful rifle and is designed to penetrate the armour of a tank and to destroy the engine. German Rifle Grenade Stand.

GAS MASKS.

German Gas Masks, very effective. The first British gas mask was made of cloth, but the latest type of the British was somewhat similar to the German. In the early part of the War, the Germans had a mask with a mouthpiece to which a telephone could be attached.

PERISCOPES.

A large variety of periscopes were secured by Canada. An example of the latest type is found in the Museum.

Some of the smaller types are exceedingly fine instruments through which a wide range of scenery is obtainable.

MACHINE GUNS.

Over three thousand machines were awarded to Canada. The most common type being M. G. 08, the extreme range of which is 4,400 yards. The first machine gun captured by the Canadians in the second battle of Ypres was presented to Canada by H. R. H. King George.

While this list is not intended to give in detail all of the articles covered by our collection, it is enough to say that the reader will easily recognize the skill and labor entailed in getting this collection together, and the Brome Historical Society desires to place on record their appreciation of the skill and devotion of Colonel A. G. Doughty, Head of the Dominion Government's Archives, and whose personal kindness in arranging these exhibits in our building will place for all time to come the people of this section of Canada under deep obligation to him. It is indeed fortunate for Canada that there was available for its service a man with the education and vision so essential to intelligently collect from among the mass of relics the splendid exhibits which the Nation has in the Museum at Ottawa, and specimens of which have been circulated and placed in many points throughout the length and breadth of our country.

The Brome County Historical Society is under great obligations to Z. E. Martin, Esq., through whose generosity in erecting the Annex this Society was enabled to properly house and care for the articles referred to in this catalogue. Mr. Martin was an old pupil of Knowlton Academy, whose business career reflects credit on our County as well as upon the old school, and his successful career as well as his generous deed will furnish inspiration for others to remember the home of their childhood, and the Institution to which they owe much of their success in life.

The Society is further indebted to that energetic and patriotic citizen, Rev. E. M. Taylor, whose labour for the Society during all the years of its existence cannot but be recognized by those who are now interested or may hereafter become interested in it.

G. G. F.

AMERICAN POSTERS.

1 Poster showing a U. S. Ambulance.
"Gee I wish I were a man"
"I want you"

PHOTOGRAPHS.

22 War and Naval Photographs, various sizes.

TROPHIES FROM OTTAWA LIBRARY.

1 German Helmet (Kaiser's Guard)
German Maps.
La Grande Guerre No. 3.
French Bottle.
2 French Newspapers.
1 Piece of Melted Glass.
2 Pieces Cathedral Windows, Soissons and Arras.
Photographs Mosaic of British Line, 1916.
8 Postcards
German Sketches showing effect of British Shells.
Verdun Medal and German wounded Badge.
Compass from Plane.

FRENCH POSTERS.

Pour la Patrie.

Souvenez-vous.

{ Pour le Drapeau.
{ Pour la Victoire.

14 Juillet 1916, Journée de Paris.

3e Emprunt de la Défense Nationale, Crédit Lyonnais.

{ Pour la France qui Combat.
{ Pour Celle qui chaque jour grandit.

3e Emprunt de la Défense Nationale.
Semaine de la Charente, 1917.
Vous Aussi Faites Votre Devoir
Compagnie Algérienne.
Le Cardinal Mercier.
Journée de Paris, 14 Juillet 1917.

TRANSLATIONS OF POSTERS.

Notice to the population (of Lunéville) 3rd September, 1914.
Proclamation of Von Der Goltz, Brussels, 5th Oct. 1914.
Notice (Lille) April 1916.
Proclamation to the population (of Lunéville) 3rd Sept. 1914.
Proclamation of Von Der Goltz, Brussels, 5th Oct. 1914.
Notice (Lille) April, 1916.
Proclamation to the population of Lunéville, 28th Aug. 1914.

FROM THE TOWER OF LONDON.

Swords with brass hilt for Military Band, 18th and 19th Century.
Swords with Lion hilt for Military Band, 18th and 19th Century.
Heavy Cavalry Sword, 19th Century.
Land transport Sword (Crimea) 19th century.
Pioneer's Sword, 19th century.
Staff Sargeant's Sword "V. R." 19th century.
Light Cavalry Sword, 19th century.
3 Flint lock Pistols, 16th century.
3 Precussion Pistols, 19th century.
2 Bridle Gauntlets, 17th Century.
Skull Cap for lining felt hats, 17th century.
Back Plate (Toiras) 17th century.
Breastplate (Trooper's Rude) 16th century.
1 Helmet for Pikeman, 18th century. (Pot shaped)
1 Helmet for Horseman, 17th century.

4 Stacks of Rifles, 78 in number.

No. 1 Large Machine Gun, unmounted.

2 Two German Rifles mounted on stand.

3 Small German Trench Mortar, mounted on base

4 Door from German Staff Automobile.

5 Papier maché Dummy Head to draw fire.

6 French Mortar mounted on wheels and base.

7 Two British Shells.

8 Pack Sack, Cowhide.

9 Pack Sack, Canvas.

10 German Gas Mask.

11 British Gas Mask.

12 Two Trench Spades.

13 German anti-tank Gun.

14 Belgian Water Bottle.

15 Parts of the first Zeppelin which was brought down in England.

16 French Helmet.

17 German Flare Holder.

18 Trench Mortar barrel.

19 Barbed Wire

20 Three German Helmets.

21 German Gramaten Werfer or small bomb thrower.

22 German Aeroplane Engine.

23 Gas Flapper, to clear trench of gas.

24 Ammunition Pouches

25 Three German Flare or Signal Pistols.

26 Two pairs of German Wire Cutters.

27 German Gun Sight.

28 Ammunition Saddle, showing ammunition carriers.

29 Three German Machine Gun Belt Fillers.

30 Large Machine Gun.

31

32 German 150 m. m. Trench Mortar, weighing 1240 lbs.

33 German Periscope.

34 Austrian Machine Gun, unmounted.

35 Austrian Machine Gun, unmounted.

36 Ancient German Breastplate.

37 Two German Reel Wire Carriers.

38 German Trench Periscope for Rifle.

39 German 350 m.m. Trench Mortar, with Barrel damaged by Shrapnel.

40 German Wooden Trench Mortar, bound in wire used in the earlier part of the war.

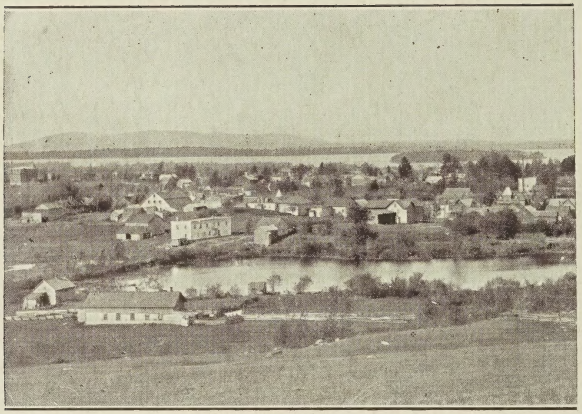
41 Collection of Bayonets.

42 Collection of Shell Cases.

43 Collection of Swords, from Tower of London. (previously entered)

44 Trench Signs.

45 Four Small Gas Machine Guns.



KNOWLTON, P. Q.